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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ANNOUNCES 'RED TERROR CAMPAIGN' IN ERITREA

LD161210Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, on 15 May to residents of the Harar region--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers, said yesterday that just as we Ethiopian revolutionaries opened a new chapter of struggle and victory in eastern Ethiopia, so we are now doing all we can to insure that we accomplish the same thing soon in the northern part of the country. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam was addressing over 100,000 residents of Harar and farmers from the outlying areas on the latest leg of his working visit to the Hararge region.

Just as we opened a new chapter of struggle and victory in this part of Ethiopia, so we revolutionaries are now doing everything possible to insure that we soon accomplish the same in the northern part of the country. At this very hour and minute, the popular masses and the antipeople forces are falling on the battlefield in the Eritrean administrative region. This is not in keeping with the aspirations of the broad masses of Ethiopia, particularly the broad masses of the Eritrean region. It is what has been planned by imperialists, coordinated by reactionary Arab governments, and carried out by reactionary secessionist forces. The blood of many of our brothers and innocent people is being shed every hour and many of them are dying at this very moment in this war, coordinated by reactionaries.

The reactionaries are using race, religion, language and other similar weapons to accomplish their reactionary goals. They are coordinating their reactionary tactics (from horizon to horizon) in a bid to overthrow the revolution and block the liberation movement of the oppressed. For example, the fact that the Ethiopian Democratic Union's persecution of the oppressed in the Gondar region, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party's intensification of white terror in every town, and the invasion by the reactionary Somali ruling class all rose against our revolution simultaneously demonstrates the unity of the reactionaries.

The Eritrean secessionist groups say that they understand the problems of the Eritrean people, but they are strangling the nationalities in that region. They have become an obstacle and a thorn which is preventing the oppressed people of Eritrea from intensifying the revolution along with the other oppressed people of Ethiopia. What does this make them? Are they not antipeople and antirevolution? There is no doubt that they are antipeople.

They have thus divorced themselves from the whole socialist and progressive camp. They have been forced to pack up their things and leave the progressive camp; in other words, the camp of the PDRY, the PLO and other progressive countries and forces. They have made friends with reactionary ruling classes and imperialists. They are at present hatching their antipeople and antirevolution plots day and night. They seem to think that it is something to be proud of to be allied against the oppressed and the exploited. What can you call their (false claim) that they are liberating the oppressed?

The gallant and patriotic Ethiopian people, and the residents of Harar in particular, must unequivocally realize that no matter how many attempts are made to strangle the oppressed people of Eritrea, the role of the reactionary secessionists [words indistinct] for the overthrow of the Ethiopian revolution.

What the reactionary secessionist groups are doing is executing the oppressed out in the open and preventing them from benefiting from the victories scored by the Ethiopian revolution; destroying organizations of public production which have been put under the control of the public and the government; and, in general, darkening the lives of the broad masses day in and day out.

This is the time when we are undertaking a coordinated Red campaign which will not permit any breathing space and which is even more effectively coordinated than the Red campaign that was launched in the east.

They are trying to entice the oppressed people of Eritrea by saying: You are Eritreans; you are special people. Their aim is to tighten the noose of exploitation and oppression. However, we say: Just like the other Ethiopian nationalities, who were tenants yesterday but landowners today, so the oppressed people of (?Eritrea) are today traveling along the road to certain victory. They must tear down the curtain of division which hangs in front of them. Let them take their rightful place in the march of the world's progressive and oppressed peoples along with the rest of the people of Ethiopia. We say: Let the oppressed peoples of Eritrea immediately assume their rightful place alongside the oppressed people of Ethiopia. We say: Let them align themselves with the revolution.

Broad masses of Harar and its surroundings and members of the revolutionary forces: Although reactionaries plot, conspire, and gnash their teeth, our revolution has not ceased to advance. Even though the reactionary forces of Somalia in the south and the east, the narrow nationalist secessionists in the north, and the antipeople and antirevolutionary groups of the EPRP and EDU in the other areas, led and coordinated by imperialism, have campaigned against us, the broad masses have not retreated or flinched in their struggle. On the contrary, they have become even more prepared to make any sacrifice the struggle may require. In this situation of contention between socialism and imperialism, and at a time when socialism is gaining the upper hand, the contribution of our revolution is not negligible.

The timely star that will make one additional contribution to the victory of the oppressed people of the world is revolution. [sentence as heard] This has made international friends and enemies for us.

In the friends' camp we have the USSR, Cuba, the PDYR, the GDR and other genuine socialist countries and progressives that have supported us through their actual deeds. The genuine progressive comrades whom we have mentioned above are living with us, dying with us [motachinin eyemotu--meaning literally dying our death] and fighting with us, standing by the side of the broad masses of Ethiopia and their revolution after having traveled several thousand miles. The broad masses of Ethiopia and the progressive forces will follow the example of these comrades in order to protect from attacks the oppressed in any country, at any time and in any place. In the enemy camp, international imperialism and all its puppets have risen up against us. In as much as the goal we have defined on the basis of the alliance of enemies and friends is genuine and scientific and inasmuch as our struggle is popular, we do not doubt--even for a moment--that we shall win.

Our struggle will continue!

Revolutionary motherland or death!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The broad Ethiopian masses and revolutionary forces are united to press forward toward a decisive victory!

The broad masses of Ethiopia will win!

MINISTRY OFFICIALS LAUNCH RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

LD161917Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The discussion forums of the employees of the Ministry of Defense have initiated a novel scheme to contribute their share to the political and socioeconomic development of the country in accordance with the guidelines given by the Department of Military-Political Affairs in the ministry. The scheme is a 1-month work program, intended to help rehabilitate and resettle people who were displaced by the invading troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime. It will be carried out in cooperation with the various mass organizations. To implement their [word indistinct] the members of the discussion forums have created a number of subcommittees.

SANA CITES ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY ON FIGHTING

JN161832Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 May 78 JN

[Text] Eritrea, 16 May--Fierce fighting continues in various parts of Eritrea in the wake of the large-scale attack launched by the Ethiopian occupation forces. The Eritrean revolutionaries are heroically defending the revolution and protecting innocent citizens. The Eritrean news agency reports today that the battle for the highlands west of the capital of Asmara is continuing for the second successive day. The Ethiopian occupation forces, estimated at 40,000 soldiers, have thrown in new reinforcements.

The agency adds that the Ethiopian (air force) is strafing liberated Eritrean towns and villages in an attempt to drive out the inhabitants. Today Ethiopian planes strafed continuously the villages of Deda, (Magraka) and (Hambarti) [figure indistinct] kms from the Eritrean capital, Asmara. The agency adds that heavy field artillery and rockets are also being used to shell these villages. The haphazard shelling has inflicted heavy casualties on unarmed civilians. On the other hand, the agency points out that [words indistinct] in southern and northern [name indistinct] are still continuing. The Ethiopian occupation forces have not been able to advance or achieve their objectives. The losses sustained by the Ethiopian forces in men and material are constantly rising.

ERITREAN LEADER APPEALS FOR SUPPORT AGAINST ETHIOPIA

JN161850Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1754 GMT 16 May 78 JN

[Text] Eritrea, 16 May--Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the Revolution Council [words indistinct] of the Eritrean Liberation Front, appealed today to all freedom and peace-loving forces, the brethren and friends to [words indistinct] political and material support for the Eritrean revolution and confront the Ethiopian design to annihilate the Eritrean people. In a statement to the Eritrean news agency, Ahmad Nasir said that the front's Executive Committee held a series of continuous contacts from 14-16 May [words indistinct] circumstances surrounding the Eritrean revolution and the most important issues in this regard.

Nasir added that the Executive Committee has taken several important measures, particularly pertaining to the thwarting of the military campaigns launched by the Ethiopian enemy in Western Asmara and south of the homeland. Nasir added: The Executive Committee has stressed that the promotion of joint action between the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, in accordance with the unity agreement between the two organizations, is the natural means to foil this plot and score further victories [words indistinct].

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE DISCUSSES HORN OF AFRICA SITUATION

LD161258Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Siad Barre last night attended a concert at the National Theater to mark the birthday of the Somali Youth League. The concert was also attended by Vice Presidents Hussein Culmle Afrah and Challe Ismail Ali Abokar and senior party and government officials.

President Siad Barre delivered a speech in which he paid tribute to the gallant men who fought for independence. He recalled that in 1969 a revolutionary government was born to bring progress to the people.

"He said that the independence and progress achieved by the Somali Democratic Republic (SDR) is incomplete so long as there are Somali people still under colonialism who are denied political independence and human progress. Challe Mohamed Said Barre pointed out that, keeping its promise, the revolution supported those struggling for the liberation of Djibouti and other liberation movements in the world. It is therefore our duty and historic responsibility to support the Western Somali people, who are still oppressed by the colonialists. And we shall never be deterred by threats from the foreign powers that have stormed into the Horn of Africa. We shall also never be deterred by the arrogance of the Abyssinian rulers.

"The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, again called on the world at large to find a solution to the problem of the Horn of Africa, including the removal of the foreign powers and self-determination for the people of the region. He added that the arms pouring into the region escalate the conflict in the area.

"Challe Siad called on the nonaligned world to note the role Cuba is playing around the world--a role which, he said, can never be described as nonaligned. Challe Siad made a special call to the African countries and the OAU to treat the conflict in the Horn of Africa as an African problem which needs a solution.

"The role of Cuba in Africa is two-faced. Cuba claims to be helping the freedom fighters on the one hand, yet it fights other freedom fighters on the other, and it interferes in the affairs of a sovereign African country. What they are after in fact is strategic positions and special interests. "President Siad Barre said that colonialists normally take advantage of internal unrests. The abortive coup on 9 April was staged by a group of army people trusted neither by the rest of the army nor by the civilian population." The president also urged youth to fight tribalism--a weapon used by antirevolutionaries and a major disease which the revolution is fighting.

Mogadiscio Comments

LD161628Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSF] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has again called on the world to heed the tension in the Horn of Africa. Our commentary is on this subject:

Of late the threats and provocations of the Abyssinians against the SDR have increased. When Challe Siad was replying to Mengistu's threatening speeches, he said that these threats were made not at Mengistu's initiative, but at the behest of the Russians, Cubans and the unholy alliance controlling the Addis Ababa regime. Challe Siad warned the unholy alliance hiding behind the Abyssinians that the SDR would defend itself if attacked. When Somali withdrew the units of its forces which were aiding the liberation fronts, it was expecting that all foreign troops, including the Abyssinians, would also withdraw and that the people of Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea would be allowed to decide their own destiny, that being the only way in which the problem in the Horn could be solved.

The foreign forces which have thrown all their might behind the Addis regime aim to force the struggling people to submit to the colonialism they are fighting. The SDR's policy on the Horn of Africa was once again made plain by Challe Siad, who was speaking during a reception at the National Theater on the first anniversary of the Somali Revolutionary Youth Organization and the 35th anniversary of the Somali Youth League [SYL]. Challe Siad called on the world to safeguard peace in the Horn of Africa and to bring about the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from the Horn. He condemned the naked interference of Russia and Cuba in the African Continent in violation of the UN Charter and against the wishes of the nonaligned nations. He called the Russian and Cuban policy two-faced and said there was no truth in the Cubans' claim that it supported liberation movements in Africa and the world.

Cuban activities in the Horn of Africa reflect and reveal the true nature of that country's policies, inasmuch as Havana is unabatedly intervening in the internal affairs of the area. The Cubans and the Russians have not confined their unjust war against the liberation movements, but, in pursuance of their selfish strategic interests and ambitions, they have gone so far as to interfere openly in the internal affairs of independent African countries.

Challe Siad also revealed the motive behind the recent abortive coup, which was inspired and supported by foreign powers with the aim of halting the historic march of the Somali revolution. The coup was instantly crushed by the armed forces with the full support of the Somali masses, who showed amazing gallantry and undiluted revolutionary fervor. Challe Siad stressed that conspiracies hatched abroad by internal reactionaries with the aim of marring the progressive policies of the Somali masses would never succeed.

He said Somalia's enemies would never get a chance to realize their repugnant ambitions, because the Somali revolution was in a crucial historic stage in which it had firmly entrenched its foundations to the extent that no reactionary could undermine them. The Somali masses young and old, are prepared to launch and fight a war in which no party attempting to threaten the existence and the unity of the Somali people would be able to mediate.

During last night's ceremony, Challe Siad eloquently expounded on the long struggle and history of the Somali people, on how they had bravely defeated the colonialists, and on the part played by the SYL in the liberation struggle. Challe Siad also talked at length on the achievements of the revolution and the significant part played by the Somali youth in nation-building and referred to the confidence the revolution had in the country's youth.

Shalle Siad also referred to the spiralling prices of food, clothes and other commodities caused by narrow-minded individuals who wanted to cause friction between the Somali masses and the revolution. A vigorous war would be launched against this state of affairs.

Finally, there is no doubt that Somalia's youth have proven themselves worthy of the title given to them: the (foundation) of the SRSP and the most active sector of the society. This was reflected in the big demonstrations yesterday in the all the districts and provinces of the SDR.

SPOKESMAN URGES WORLD INTERVENTION IN ERITREA

LD1613)4Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has called on peace-loving countries of the world to intervene in the allied invasion against the people of Eritrea by Russia, East Germany, Cuba and South Yemen, as announced by Mengistu in Harar yesterday and reported by Addis Ababa radio. The spokesman addressed the call to the OAU, the United Nations, the movement of nonaligned nations and the Arab League so that they might intervene immediately and avert the imminent danger posed by these allied forces.

It is contrary to the principles of the United Nations for Eritrea to be invaded by Warsaw Pact countries and others like Cuba and South Yemen; it is contrary to the principles of the OAU, the United Nations, the nonaligned movement and the Arab League. It is thus imperative for these organizations to do something about this situation, the spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance of the SDR said.

The spokesman went on to say that if this unjust invasion is allowed to proceed, then this kind of situation will spread throughout the world and they will do the same anywhere and in any country they please.

Russian war planes have recently been strafing civilian settlements liberated from the Abyssinian rulers. The oppression and the genocide being committed against the people of Eritrea cannot be tolerated by the SDR, just as it cannot tolerate what is being done to other people struggling for their liberation.

The threat that Mengistu recently directed against the SDR was nothing; he was speaking on behalf of the foreign powers who are today trying to destroy the people of Eritrea. But the Somali people are very alert and vigilant to defend their sovereignty, as was made clear last night by the president of the SDR.

MOGADISCIO CITES ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY ON OFFENSIVE

LD162004Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Swahili 1530 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Eritrean liberation news agency reports that Addis Ababa regime forces, backed by tanks, aircraft and artillery, are now engaged in battle with the Eritrean liberation forces. The agency adds that enemy forces intend to recolonize the areas liberated by the people, and says that the Mengistu forces have launched a massive three-pronged offensive from the air, ground and sea with the aim of recolonizing Eritrean territory liberated 17 years ago. The agency says that fighting is now in progress in several parts of Eritrea, including the capital of Asmara.

A statement by liberation front released by the news agency calls on all progressive and peace-loving nations to condemn the dictatorial Mengistu regime.

TANZANIA

DAR ES SALAAM REPORTS MUGABE PLANS TO VISIT HANOI

PA161325Y Paris APP in English 1227 GMT 16 May 78 PA

Dar es Salaam, May 16 (AFP)--Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance will soon visit Hanoi, a Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said here today.

Observers in the Tanzanian capital said that Mr Mugabe would stress that his forces were militarily under-equipped and would ask for assistance.

DAR ES SALAAM REPORTS MORE DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

LD161208Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Lushoto--Three people died of cholera in (Funda) (?Ward), (Bomburi) division of Lushoto district last week. According to medical authorities in Lushoto, six others are undergoing treatment at various villages in the (?Ward). Reports from Lushoto say it is believed that the disease spread from neighboring (Kwangurue), (Vongoi) and (Hua) villages in (Mai) (?Ward) in the same division, where it had already claimed five lives.

Medican experts in Lushoto district are worried that it might be difficult to totally eradicate the disease, due to poor health conditions prevailing in the division and inadequate supplies of anticholera drugs.

UGANDA

AMIN READY TO HELP RESTORE PEACE IN SHABA

LD160844Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A government spokesman has quoted Life President Amin as saying that if there is need for him to help to bring about peace in the Shaba province of Zaire he is ready to go to assist, although he is very busy.

Dr Amin was commenting on the situation in the Shaba province, where it has been reported that Katangese Gendarmes who invaded the province early last year have again invaded it and captured Kolwezi, which is the biggest mining town in Zaire. The invaders have also captured the town of Mutshatsha [words indistinct].

The spokesman quoted Life President Amin as saying that the invasion has not been drawn to his attention officially. He was further quoted as saying that this is an internal matter of Zaire. The spokesman quoted him as saying that according to the reports, the situation is very serious and hoped that as a neighboring country, Zaire will in future inform Uganda about the situation in Shaba so that he knows exactly what is going on. He was further quoted as saying that he wants success, love and reconciliation for the whole of Africa.

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CENTRAL AFRICA

C 1

CHAD

LIBYAN CONVOYS REPORTEDLY PENETRATE FAYA-LARGEAU REGION

LD161810Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Libyan troops have reportedly penetrated Chad. French reconnaissance aircraft have spotted them in the northern part of that country, in the Faya-Largeau region. The aircraft noticed several Libyan military convoys. However, it is impossible to say whether they are combat troops or supply convoys earmarked for rebels of the Chadian National Liberation Front, FROLINAT.

Chad Denies Troop Incursion

LD162148Y Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Chad--Mijamena denies that there has been an incursion by Libyan combat convoys into the northern part of the country. Also, the French Defense Ministry says that rumors of an intervention by the French Air Force in Chad have no foundation whatsoever.

CONGO

GENERAL YHOMBI-OPANGO TO VISIT ETHIOPIA, PRC

LD142355Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 14 May 78 LD

[Summary] General Yhombi-Opango and his delegation have had a warm reception in Guinea, and have attended cultural parades.

"After Benin, the delegation will make a stop of 24 hours in Addis Ababa where talks are envisaged between Yhombi-Opango and the Ethiopian head of state, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam. Then the Congolese delegation will make a stopover of 48 hours in Peking, and not in Canton at the request of the Chinese authorities, before going to Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.

At the end of the Cuban visit, several agreements were signed between the Congo and Cuba, including one connected with the construction of housing. Another provides for the Congo to receive 5,000 tonnes of sugar in (1978-1979). Cuba will also provide help in agriculture, including research into the agricultural resources of the country.

For the Congolese side the agreements were signed by Marius Mouembenga, minister of rural economy, Jacob Okanza, minister of trade, and Theophile Obenga, minister of foreign affairs.

MEDIATORS FOR ANGOLA-ZAIRE DISPUTE APPOINTED

LD161700Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A press communique signed and issued by the spokesman for the Party Military Committee [PMC], Capt Florent Iba, this morning tells us that the members of the PMC present in Brazzaville met yesterday, under the leadership of Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso, first vice president of the PMC in charge of coordination of party activities. During the meeting it was decided to appoint two PMC members, Lt Col Jean-Michel Ebaka and Commander Francois-Xavier Katali, to obtain information from the Angolan and Zairian authorities about the present situation on the frontier between their respective states.

National and international public opinion is aware that our country has begun an attempt to mediate between the two countries. It is in this context that the visits of these two comrades are being made.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN VISITS ARTILLERY RANGE

LD121540Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 12 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and member of the SED Politburo, was accompanied by first vice president and minister of national defense of the Peoples Republic of the Congo Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso when he traveled over 100 km from Brazzaville this morning to the artillery range. The two statesmen watched a demonstration there which gave General Hoffmann the opportunity of seeing the technical level reached by the national people's army. Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso, his wife and their guest returned to Brazzaville at 1200.

ZAIRE

SHABA PROVINCE FIGHTING CONTINUES, BOTH SIDES REPORT SUCCESS

PA161307Y Paris AFP in English 0724 GMT 16 May 78 PA

[Text] Paris, May 16 (AFP)--Fighting was reported to be continuing last night in the southern Zaire mining town of Kolwezi, under attack from former Katangese secessionists, amid conflicting claims of success.

Reliable sources in Brussels said Kolwezi had fallen to the rebels, the Congo National Liberation Front (CNLF).

In the Zambian capital, Lusaka, diplomatic sources said part of Kolwezi and the whole of the nearby railhead of Mutshatsha had been captured by invading ex-Katangese Gendarmes.

The Zairese news agency reported in Kinshasa yesterday that government troops had the military advantage, although it quoted a military spokesman as saying part of the town had been invaded by "outlaws."

Western military sources in Kinshasa said the Zairese Army was in control of the other main strategic towns in the southern province of Shaba.

Reports from Brussels spoke of a CNLF thrust northwards towards the town of Kamina, a key railway junction and air base.

The front, a grouping of former Katangese Gendarmes who fled abroad when the Katangese secessionist regime collapsed in the early 1960's, is led by General Nathanael Nkurba, who was behind an invasion of Shaba from Angola in March last year.

The invading force was pushed back by the Kinshasa government last May with military help from Morocco and logistic support from France.

The government of President Mobutu Sese Seko is reported to have asked Belgium, China, France, Morocco and the United States for military aid to help it put down the latest attacks.

The State Department in Washington said no decision had been taken, and besides, no specific request for help had yet been received.

Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet ruled out Belgian military intervention, although he said food and medical supplies had been flown to Kinshasa.

The Zairese Government, announcing the fighting on Sunday, said the invaders came from Angola via Zambia and were supported by the Soviet Union, Cuba, Algeria and Libya.

Moscow Radio last night strongly denied any connection with the Shaba fighting, but for its part accused "certain Western countries" of interfering in Zaire's affairs.

Reliable Belgian sources confirmed a CNLF statement that five French military advisers carrying our tank and helicopter maintenance had been captured by the rebels.

Diplomatic sources in Zambia said plans were ready for the evacuation of the 3,000 American and European residents in Kolwezi.

Foreign Minister Simonet said a cabinet meeting in Brussels yesterday worked out how to airlift Belgians out of the affected area if necessary.

Morocco Studying Aid Request

LD161519Y Rabat MAP in French 1100 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Rabat--The fighting is continuing at this moment round the town of Kolwezi, the important mining center in Shaba, the Zairian ambassador in Rabat, Mr Lambo Lo Mangamanga, said on Monday afternoon when contacted by MAP.

The diplomat added that as soon as he received the first news of the events in Shaba, he went to the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation where he had talks with Mr Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state in that department. He added that on this occasion he had made a request for aid, of whatever kind, from Morocco, and that this request is now being studied.

Rebel Forces Control Kolwezi

OW161423Y Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, May 16 (AFP)--Rebel forces are in total control of the Shaba, south-eastern Zaire, mining town of Kolwezi, but the situation in the rest of the province is confused, reliable sources said here today.

Part of the European colony in the town has taken refuge in a Belgian-run school, the sources said.

Local people joined with the rebels, said to be former Katangese Gendarmes, in looting the town, the sources said.

Kinshasa Comments on Rebellion

LD161650Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The news from the front in southwest Shaba speaks of great reinforcements of (?troops) of the Zairian armed forces. Some (?10) mercenaries [word indistinct] the rebel cause, the very cowardly initiative (?in Shaba). The corps of former Katangan Gendarmes is pillaging the banks and shops in some quarters of the town of Kolwezi. [Words indistinct] the terrorist [words indistinct], do not hesitate [word indistinct] to sacrifice human lives in exchange for a few material advantages. How can one believe these (?opportunist), these killers of the worst kind, who claim to be liberating a country [word indistinct], when in reality they are (?decimating) the peaceful people, living in a (?free) country?

The attack perpetrated by these plunderers in the pay of vendors of ideology comes just at the time when the entire Zairian people are mobilized to implement the Mobutu Plan, which is designed to give a new impetus to our country's economy. The 80-day war, provoked by the same enemies [word indistinct] the situation of our economy, already [word indistinct] by the [words indistinct]. This war made us aware of the national effort it was necessary to make in order to put the Zairian economy back on the rails. The Mobutu Plan was conceived by Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, president of the republic. Its priorities were clearly defined, the methods to carry to out were well established, and the (?efforts) for its achievement [words indistinct].

The national effort needed to implement the Mobutu Plan was supplemented by the external support of several friendly countries, whose leaders and businessmen were [words indistinct]. At the very time when all was ready for the achievement of this great effort, whose success was in no doubt, the former Katangan Gendarmes launched their attack to kill innocent people, pillage shops [words indistinct] the economy of the country.

Faced by this plot against our country, perpetrated with the complicity of certain [word indistinct] countries and with the blessing of certain Eastern powers, [words indistinct] sadness, which since our accession to independence have been trying to weaken us by imposing upon us their way of seeing things. We ourselves will remain [words indistinct], united to a man behind Mobutu Sese Seko, we are prepared to make every sacrifice to insure that the authentic Zairian revolution will live forever. Victory is certain because the cause is just.

Shaba Invaders Deny Cuban Participation

PA161257Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Brussels, 16 May (EFE)--Several foreigners, mostly Belgians, were killed during the Katanga rebel attack on Shaba province in Zaire, according to reports from diplomatic sources in this European capital.

Elsewhere, Zairian sources here indicated that the only Zairian party ordered a general mobilization against the invasion of the rich Shaba mining region by Katangan rebels.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Congolese National Liberation Front (CNLF), to which the Shaba invaders belong, said here that no Cuban soldiers are fighting in their ranks, even as "advisers."

Zairian Paratroops Dropped in Kolwezi

OW151525Y Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Rabat, May 16 (AFP)--Hundreds of Zairian paratroops were dropped at the embattled southern mining town of Kolwezi, the Zaire news agency (AZAP) reported here, said [as received] today.

Quoted by the Moroccan news agency, AZAP said the paratroopers were waiting to join up with other forces to strengthen units being put together to recapture the town and its airport, under pressure from rebel troops since last Thursday.

President Mobutu Sese Seko was holding top level meetings with his staff to prepare a full-scale counter-offensive to repel rebel forces from Zaire's southern Shaba province, AZAP said.

European Casualties

TA161946Y Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 16 May 78 TA

[Text] Lusaka, Zambia, May 16 (AFP)--Rebel invaders in Zaire's southeastern Shaba province are believed to have killed eight Belgians and one Italian during a raging battle against Zairese troops, diplomatic sources said here today.

They said the nine Europeans were shot down in the mineral-rich town of Kolwezi about 48 kilometers from the border with Zambia's northwestern province but the deaths could not be confirmed by the Zaire Embassy in Lusaka.

The diplomatic sources said the reports about the deaths of the nine whites were confirmed by independent sources inside Zaire and close to the fighting zone, where it was also understood the Katangese rebels were still in control of Kolwezi and Mutshatsha.

A British source said there were about 100 Britons in Kolwezi and the British Government had tried in vain to arrange the evacuation of their nationals with the Zaire authorities. But attempts for their air-lifting were still continuing.

The diplomatic sources also said there is still confusion on the number of rebel troops which some put at 500 while others say the invading troops are about 4,000.

As the war between rebel troops and government forces rages on, there were fears here for the safety of an estimated 3,000 whites in Kolwezi.

An undisclosed number of whites are being held by rebel troops who have ordered others to remain in their houses for their safety as fierce fighting continued on the outskirts of the town, reports said.

The rebel troops were also understood to have turned down appeals for the evacuation of the white population in Kolwezi and there were growing fears that the whites being held might be used as hostages by rebel troops in the event of being driven out of Kolwezi and Matshatsha.

It was also feared that the whites might run out of food supplies and that electricity and communications might be cut off.

One source said that the rebel troops were now better organized and equipped and that they were achieving their objectives.

It was confirmed by the French Embassy here that five of their nationals who had been military advisers to the Zairese Army had been captured by the rebel troops, but their fate was still unclear.

France, U.S. Deliver Military Supplies

LD170854Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Summary] It is known that in Kolwezi at first 800 Katangan Gendarmes supported by some of the local population seized several strategic points, including the airport. The reaction of the 700 soldiers of the Zaire regular army stationed in Kolwezi when the offensive was launched is not known.

According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, Belgian paratroops have been put on alert to be ready to evacuate the Europeans in Kolwezi.

Kinshasa has sent paratroops to Kolwezi, and the Zaire Air Force is bombing it with Italian aircraft and French Mirage-5's. The French Government has speeded up delivery of three new Mirage-5's to Zaire which were already on order. Washington also intends to speed up arms deliveries, but this is not to be considered a response to Mobutu's request for aid.

Mobutu Pledges Firmness in 'State Security'

LD161445Y Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 78 p 2 LD

[Philippe Decraene interview with Zaire President Mobutu: "'The African Continent is the Object of a Real Ideological Attack'"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Is there a direct connection between this external threat and the recent executions of Zairian officers accused of plotting against state security?

[Answer] There is absolutely no connection between these two affairs.... I must take this opportunity to say that no one has shown more indulgence than myself over the past few years. I must also point out that anything which affects state security from now on demands exemplary firmness. I was all the more unyielding since the people concerned were soldiers....

[Question] Do you feel that these soldiers were supported by a movement opposed to your regime?

[Answer] What opposition? ...in Zaire, like anywhere else, there are disorderly elements and embittered persons, but no one is in a position to really compete with me in an election.... He would inevitably be beaten....

[Question] Do you consider your regime to be completely stable?

[Answer] I repeat that there is a zone of insecurity along our borders. I hold the reins firmly. In my place, anyone else would be ousted.

[Question] Will you take part in the coming French-African conference in Paris?

[Answer] Yes, I have not so far taken part in any of the previous conferences. But the solidarity which France has shown toward us, notably during the "80-day war," prompts me to overcome my reserves.

[Question] The French army's recent interventions in the Southern Sahara lead many African leaders to believe that France is acting as the "gendarme" of Africa. What is your view?

[Answer] As far as security is concerned, France is the only great power which has so far shown close solidarity with the Africans. It is the only power which consents to honor the defense commitments it has signed with its friends. The African Continent is the object of a real ideological attack at present and, in these circumstances, France's attitude is a source of hope for us.

[Question] You are referring to the Cuban threat?

[Answer] Certainly, and I am astonished that some people applaud Cuba's interventions--in Angola, Ethiopia and Zaire--while accusing the French of colonialism when they come to the aid of their friends who are under attack. For our part--and we do not think that it is improper--we call upon the Cubans to leave those who do not share their ideological viewpoint in peace. I will add that, since Havana's leaders claim to be nonaligned, they should take into account the fact that Zaire is a member of this group's permanent committee.

[Question] What do you think of the criticism voiced against the French intervention in Chad?

[Answer] It is completely unjustified. Chad does not want to act any differently from Zaire. As we ourselves have done, it intends, with help from France and Morocco, to push back outside its borders those who have attacked it from a foreign country. For Chad, as for us, the integrity of its national territory is at stake.

[Question] What do you think of the prospects for a settlement in Namibia?

[Answer] In my view, the Western settlement plan is valid as far as its main principles are concerned. But I am concerned that it appears to give a free hand to the South-West African People's Organization--which will undoubtedly cause serious internal tension in Namibia. Any final settlement plan should take into account the existence of all the nationalist movements....

[Question] And what about Mr Smith's internal solution to the Rhodesian problem?

[Answer] I know all the Rhodesian black nationalist leaders and I consider them all valid interlocutors. Mr Smith's internal settlement plan is unsatisfactory inasmuch as it does not take into account the opinions of all the nationalist leaders. In Rhodesia as in Namibia, there can be no serious settlement without achieving cooperation with representatives of all the country's political trends. Once again, it is vital that one particular ideology does not triumph alone....

[Question] And what about South Africa?

[Answer] I still totally condemn apartheid. But I believe that the South African whites are, like the blacks, South African citizens and that consequently there can be no question of expelling them from their land.

Mobutu Receives Foreign Ambassadors

LD171248Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0500 GMT 17 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Mobutu yesterday received the heads of the diplomatic corps in Kinshasa, Ivory Coast Ambassador Gaston Flankan. He also received French Ambassador Andre Ross.

In the afternoon, President Mobutu received Lt Col Jean-Michel Ebaka, a member of the party Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, who was accompanied by Congolese Ambassador Pascal Ockymba.

GHANA

SPAIN-OAU MEETING TO DISCUSS CANARY ISLANDS SUGGESTED

LD161400Y Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Accra, May 16, GNA--Ghana has suggested that Spain and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should come together and discuss moves by the Canary Islands for independence "in a diplomatic atmosphere."

Ghanaian foreign affairs commissioner, Colonel Roger Felli, said in an interview here that Ghana believed the (?OAU) would be objective in handling the issue and would support any decision it takes on the islands.

Colonel Felli was seeing off his Spanish counterpart, Senor Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, at the end of a two-day visit to Ghana.

Senor Oreja Aguirre has since left for Gabon to continue his African tour which has taken him to Morocco, Zaire, Senegal, Cape Verde, Mali and Mauritania.

NIGERIA

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT, EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

LD160924Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria has expressed support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in her struggle for the reunification of the divided country. Speaking last night at a banquet in honor of the vice president of the Democratic Republic of Korea, Mr Kang Yang-uk, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Shehu Yar'adua, said that the action was [word indistinct] from Nigeria's policy of noninterference by outside powers in the internal affairs of any sovereign nation. He observed that Nigeria and Korea shared identical views on a number of international political issues, particularly those relating to the struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism in Africa and Asia. Brigadier Yar'adua also expressed delight at the existing relations between Nigeria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Replying, Mr Kang Yang-uk reiterated the intention of his government to see a speedy reunification of South and North Korea. He said the main obstacle to these objectives was the intrigues of some foreign powers. Mr Kang Yang-uk also expressed satisfaction with the rate of development in Nigeria and hoped that before long Nigeria would become a self-reliant economy. Mr Kang Yang-uk is expected to leave Lagos today.

GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE LEAVES LAGOS FOR HOME

LD122332Y Lagos International Service in English 2200 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] President Sekou Toure of Guinea left Lagos for home this evening, at the end of a 3-day state visit to the country. In a communique issued at the end of the visit, Nigeria and Guinea are to set up a joint ministerial conference to examine possible areas of cooperation in trade, industry, education and (?culture).

ANGOLA

USSR SKACHKOV-LED COOPERATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD161640Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, which took part in the first session of the Angolan-Soviet Inter-governmental Joint Commission, returned home last night. The commission, which met last week, analyzed economic, technical and trade assistance rendered by the USSR. On the 13th of this month, it signed a document setting up a wheat-growing establishment in Huila Province, whose technicians, equipment and (?fertilizers) will be provided by the Soviet Union.

As Comrade Semen Skachkov told journalists at the airport yesterday, the inter-governmental Joint Commission attached the utmost importance to collaboration in the field of agriculture, including the training of cadres in this field which is basic to the development of our economy. Comrade Semen Skachkov, who is the president on the Soviet side of the Inter-governmental Joint Commission, expressed the determination and willingness of his government to implement the cooperation agreement signed in Luanda last week and wished our leaders and Angolan workers success and prosperity.

CONGOLESE INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN LUANDA

LD161918Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 16 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The Congolese interior minister, Maj Francois Xavier Katai, arrived in Luanda today with a personal message for President Neto from President Opango.

MADAGASCAR

PROMISE MADE NOT TO INTERFERE IN COMOROS

LD161644Y Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1840 GMT 15 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The Libyan, Guinean and Benin delegations arrived this morning for the Conference of Progressive African Countries which will begin in the Malagasy capital on Wednesday. The progressive African countries movement has 13 members. Only Tanzania and Guinea-Bissau will be unable to attend the conference.

Most guests arrived last night--representatives of ZAPU and ZANU of the Patriotic Front, SWAPO, the South African ANC and the PLO.

Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard told the guests on their arrival that the movement of African progressive countries is not a faction within the OAU. The conference will seek to define a common charter and the heads of state, at a summit meeting, will draw up the final resolutions.

Asked by the media about the situation in the Comoros, the minister said that it is a strictly Comoran affair in which they will in no way interfere. He called on Malagasy citizens resident in the Comoros to abstain from any behavior which could violate the principle of noninterference.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

MALAWI

BANDA ANNOUNCES 16 MAY DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

ID161414Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] His excellency the life president, under the powers vested in him by the constitution of the Republic of Malawi, has directed the dissolution of parliament with effect from tomorrow, May 16.

An announcement by the speaker's office in Zomba said as a result of the dissolution of parliament all constituencies fall vacant as from tomorrow.

RHODESIA

AFP: 50 CIVILIANS KILLED IN RHODESIAN CLASH

TA161723Y Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 16 May 78 TA

[Text] Salisbury, May 16 (AFP)--A Rhodesian military communique today announced the deaths of 50 black civilians during a clash between security forces and nationalist guerrillas.

SITHOLE RETURNS FROM UK, COMMENTS ON VISIT

ID161354Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The president of ZANU and member of the Executive Council, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, says the British undersecretary of foreign affairs, Mr John Graham, is to visit Salisbury next week. Mr Sithole, who returned to Salisbury last night after a 3-day visit to Britain, described his meeting with officials in London as useful and said he stressed to them the importance of the Salisbury agreement. He said that Mr Graham will arrive next Friday and will stay in Salisbury for an extended though unspecified period.

Commenting on the decision of the UANC to remain in the transitional government, Mr Sithole said: It is a good thing, because when men make an agreement they should abide by it.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON SOVIET STRATEGY IN AFRICA

ID162044Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The current invasion of Shaba Province in Zaire by rebel forces from Angola is a good example of Soviet strategy in Africa. First of all, one must bear in mind that Shaba is former Katanga, an area particularly rich in copper and mineral-rich in general. Control of such a key province in central Africa can mean power over the entire region, and southern Africa to a certain extent, for a world power like Russia.

The Soviet attempt to gain control of Shaba began taking shape in March last year, when Russian-supported Katangan troops invaded the area. Moderate African states immediately realized the inherent dangers in this action and rallied to Zaire's aid. One of the most influential newspapers in Africa, Kenya's DAILY NATION, wrote that the Soviet Union and Cuba were offering Africa the choice between communism and elimination. The Francophone states of Africa took the same line and supported President Mobutu Sese Seko, and Russia followed its usual strategy: a temporary withdrawal followed by a problem in another direction, this time the Horn of Africa, where the Soviets proceeded to back Ethiopia in its Ogaden war against Somalia.

This is the classic communist (?mode). They have no interest in the welfare of the peoples of Africa and prefer to concentrate their efforts on inciting black against black in every possible corner of the continent. In this way the Soviets gain their footholds in Africa at the expense of the Africans, a prelude to calculated robbery of what belongs to Africa.

Russia and other communist countries also have their eyes on Zambia. Early in 1976 President Kaunda described the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola as a plundering tiger with her deadly cubs. Now in referring to Russia he says: We are friends again.

And Russia's rival in the Africa stakes, communist China, is already on record with the opinion that (?whichever) power controls Zaire will be in a good position to control Africa. Of course, this is the eventual Soviet goal--to probe on all fronts, instigate as much hostility as possible between black and black, buy its way into an increasing number of footholds with arms and ammunition, and eventually to control Africa right down to the Cape of Good Hope. As President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast (?has) said, Soviet imperialism must be driven out of Africa, and every African has his duty to perform in this respect.

GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON 'OPERATION QUICKSILVER'

LD161633Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Gen Raymond (Holtzhausen), director of South African defense forces' Operation Quicksilver--recorded; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Operation Quicksilver, South Africa's most realistic military exercise, has ended. We asked the director of the exercise, Gen Raymond (Holtzhausen), what had been achieved. [begin recording]

[Holtzhausen] South Africans basically are fighters and because of this characteristic it is very easy to develop them into sound soldiers. The equipment we now possess in 72 brigades is the best we have ever had and compared favorably with organized units overseas.

[Question] General, South Africa is involved in a low intensity war on its borders. In view of this, why a conventional exercise of this extent?

[Answer] Counterinsurgency operations can, and normally do, escalate into a more conventionally organized and equipped [word indistinct]. For that very reason, our 72 brigades must be prepared for such an eventuality.

[Question] Was exercise Quicksilver not merely used as a smokescreen for our military exercise into Angola?

[Answer] Emphatically, no. I planned this exercise during last year, and during July/August it was decided that this exercise would come to be during May of this year. It was purely coincidental that these two events occurred at the same time. [end recording]

ZAMBIA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES ZAIRE'S ALLEGATIONS

TA161051Y Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 16 May 78 TA

[Text] Lusaka, May 16 (AFP)--Zambia today denied allegations that it was being used as a launching pad for the invasion of the mineral-rich Shaba province of Zaire by Katangese gendarmes.

In a brief statement released here on the attack on Mutshatsha and Kolwezi by about 4,000 Katangese rebels, acting Foreign Minister Paul Lusaka also denied that Zambia "is harbouring ex-Katangese infiltrators."

A foreign affairs spokesman said Mr Lusaka, who is also minister of power, transport and communications, described the allegations against Zambia as "very serious in that they imply hostility on the part of Zambia against Zaire."

The acting foreign minister said both President Kenneth Kaunda and his government had always regarded Zaire "as a friendly neighbour" whose relations were improving every time.

The minister also pointed out that Dr Kaunda had on several occasions assured his Zairese counterpart, President Mobutu Sese Seko that Zambia would not harbour any group that would wish to attack any independent African state.

(The Zairese Government on Sunday said the invaders came from Angola via Zambia).

Early this year, the Zambia-Zaire permanent joint commission agreed to improve relations between the two countries and this resulted in President Mobutu ordering his soldiers on the border with Zambia to stop harassing Zambians.

Under the same order the Zairese Government decided to remove all old soldiers and customs officials stationed at Mokambo as part of the clean-up operation.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM

For London reportage on President Kaunda's official visit to the United Kingdom before visiting Washington, including Prime Minister Callaghan's promise of increased economic aid and Kaunda's 16 May press conference in which he made a plea to Ian Smith to attend an all-party conference on Rhodesia, see the United Kingdom sections of the 16 and 17 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT respectively.

KAUNDA RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION, REQUESTS MORE AID

LD121342Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 May 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] President Kaunda today called for more assistance from the Soviet Union to war-torn southern Africa to help liberate all areas under racist regime. Speaking at State House when a five-man Soviet parliamentary delegation paid a courtesy call on him this evening, Dr Kaunda said the frontline states and liberation movements will need more help and support now that the wars of liberation are hotting up. He pointed out that unless the liberation movements are given all the necessary assistance by progressive nations, independent Africa may not be able to dislodge fascism, racism and imperialism from southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda told the five-man Soviet parliamentary delegation, led by vice president of the Soviet Presidium, Mr Badkin Sarkisov, that oppressed masses will defeat the racists who are oppressing them [words indistinct] if given assistance to further their (?efforts) to liberate themselves.

He described the relations between Zambia and the Soviet Union as warm, and said this can be measured by the economic, political, social and cultural, scientific and technological, defense and security cooperation between the two countries.

KAUNDA URGES WEST TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST RACIST REGIMES

LD161016Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2200 GMT 15 May 78 LD

[15 May studio interview granted by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to David Lomax, carried on the "Tonight" program--recorded]

[Text] [Question] President Kaunda, how seriously should the British Government take your repeated threats that you will have to call in the Russians and the Cubans? Or is it just another ploy to persuade the British and Americans that you should be bailed out of your financial difficulties?

[Answer] First of all, I am not used to issuing threats, nor do I engage in ploys. I am dealing with a situation which is extremely serious. It is a situation in which life is being lost day in, day out. And all I have said is: Take note of what I have been saying on behalf of my countrymen in Zambia, that unless Western countries are able to remove the root cause, which is racism, in southern Africa, we are going to have there a racial and ideological conflagration. This is all I have been saying. And if you understand this to mean a threat to bring in Russians and Cubans, then it is, of course, your own interpretation. And you know this, that you do not have much time--when I say "you" I mean the Western countries--to play around with, because the people who are fighting for independence are getting their weapons from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and Cuba.

[Question] But you have been saying this sort of thing for a number of years now. Are you saying that you can see a situation in which the Russians and the Cubans could be invited to Zambia to help you?

[Answer] It is not a question of my inviting them. It is a question of your inviting them by helping the racists or by not taking action against the racists.

[Question] But do you see a situation when they could be invited by, it does not matter who?

[Answer] They are there already.

[Question] In Zambia?

[Answer] They are giving weapons to the Patriotic Front. They are giving weapons to SWAPO. And you do not give weapons without training people and therefore you have to make your own interpretation of this. I do not have to tell you, who am I in this... all I am saying is that the Westerns have got to move and move quickly, if they are going to avoid a racial and ideological conflagration.

[Question] What more, do you think, the British could do to remove Mr Smith?

[Answer] You are calling him "Mr Smith", yesterday you called him a rebel. How do you "mister" him now? So long as you treat him like that, how do the English think seriously of removing him?

[Question] Well, I will call it the Smith regime. What more do you think the British could do to remove it?

[Answer] Since you cannot fight him as you have done other rebellions in the past, at least you might tighten up the sanctions. Stop oil from flowing into Rhodesia. That main is using that oil to destroy life and property of innocent men, women and children, mind you, black and white.

[Question] But what specific things do you think the British Government could do now to remove the Smith regime?

[Answer] I am telling you, stop oil flowing to Rhodesia. That is a deadly weapon which you Westerners, not only Britain, Westerners as a whole, are not prepared to use for some strange reason which I cannot understand.

[Question] What is your view of the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia which Bishop Muzorewa said this weekend he is now being prepared to accept for the time being after all?

[Answer] It is a recipe for an internationalized war in Rhodesia.

[Question] Why do you say that?

[Answer] What is this settlement all about when you come to know that you have Smith as prime minister and for chairman, and he is all of them, when you know that Ian Smith controls all the institutions of power. The army, my dear man, is in Smith's hands, the air force, the police, intelligence, administration, judiciary, economy. The only thing that the two clergymen have, Bishop Muzorewa and Sithole, is their own respective collars. That is what they have.

[Question] They have a lot of support inside Rhodesia too.

[Answer] How do you know that support? What support are you talking about?

[Question] With the evidence of the number of people who turn up at mass rallies for the bishop, who says that he is prepared to accept it for the time being.

[Answer] Look, I have been struggling. My party was banned. You know that, in north Rhodesia, I was sent to prison, I was detained by British authorities. My party was banned. During my absence, my party members were attending rallies of other people. When I came out of prison, you know what happened. We won independence. My party, which was banned, won independence. So you people should understand your own history, colonial history. There is nothing to stop people supporting Mugabe, people supporting Nkomo attending those rallies and adding the numbers.

[Question] But why are you so insistent on supporting your friend Mr Nkomo, who, I know some people refer to now as the vice president of Zambia, and his ZAPU guerrillas, against Bishop Mozorewa who clearly has a lot of support inside Rhodesia?

[Answer] Look, I do not support Nkomo, I support the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. It is not for me to say who is going to rule that country. I want that system changed. Once you introduce one-man, one-vote and remove the instruments of destructive power, which Smith has, then I will be happy. Whoever is elected as president, as prime minister, whatever you care to name, is not my fear. This is a sacred trust of the people of Zimbabwe.

[Question] To what extent are your own very serious economic problems at the moment due to the Rhodesian problem, to crisis, or to what extent are they due to the allegations of widespread inefficiency and corruption in your own country?

[Answer] When our economies sink, it is due to inefficiency and all the other things.

[Question] But it does exist, does it not?

[Answer] When Britain's economy suffers, when American economy suffers, when any other country's economy suffers, it is due to world recession.

[Question] How long do you think Zambia can last if you do not get the loan that you are asking for on this visit?

[Answer] We have got an IMF loan already. And we believe--we are not begging, let me tell you that--we are not begging. The whole Western world, which has not crushed the rebellion, which led us into believing that we had to play our part in seeing that the sanctions are effective, owes us something. And we are going to negotiate these loans and, I believe, we will get them, and we will use them effectively to bring back our economy to where it should be.

[Question] But you have just seen the prime minister. Did he give you any cause for hope?

[Answer] Well, you caught me on that one and I do not think I should announce anything about what the prime minister has talked about.

LONDON PAPER: WEST'S SUPPORT NEEDED TO KEEP ZAMBIA FROM DESPERATE STEPS

LD151047Y London THE TIMES in English 15 May 78 p 15 LD

[Editorial: 'Zambia's Key Position']

[Text] President Kaunda is visiting London and Washington at a critical moment for all southern Africa. Zambia's near-bankruptcy is an integral part of the jigsaw of politics, economics, war and tribal and personal rivalries in the whole region. Dr Kaunda must have economic help; but his influence on the course of events in Rhodesia is extremely important, so he is not in a weak bargaining position. He is host to Mr Nkomo's wing of the Patriotic Front, who commands a growing but still ineffective guerrilla army. If it remains relatively ineffective, the slow process of attrition may wear down Zambia even faster than Rhodesia. If it is to reach a quick military decision, there is only one way--Cuban combat troops must play the role they did in Ethiopia and Angola.

For Dr Kaunda this is an appalling dilemma. He has committed Zambia against the illegal Smith regime from the start, sustained by high copper prices. In 1973, he risked closing the border with Rhodesia and cutting his communications. Two disasters supervened. Civil war in Angola closed his second outlet to the sea, leaving him dependent on the limited Chinese-built route to Dar es Salaam. But worse still, world copper prices fell below Zambia's production costs. Since copper produced almost all the foreign exchange and half the budget revenue the result has been an austerity regime, falling standards, physical shortages, shut-downs, and rising unemployment--malnutrition if not starvation in places. The Italian Oil Company even threatened to close the vital oil pipeline.

Popular discontent is growing in an election year. Many Zambians ask more insistently why they must suffer for the sake of the black Rhodesians, whose leadership quarrels they see realistically; while other Zambians favour bringing in the Cubans to make a quick end of the torment. Dr Kaunda has backed successive efforts for a peaceful Rhodesian settlement, fully realizing that the Zambian people are bearing nearly as great a burden as the black Rhodesians in the long struggle to bring down the Smith regime. But his efforts have failed. He rejects the internal settlement as a sham and doubts the Owen-Young plan. His overriding need now is a Zimbabwe through which his trade can move and where his people can buy food. He needs it urgently whether by war or peaceful transition. He has, therefore, either to get Western credits (at least equal to his existing IMF loans of 300 million pounds) to endure the siege a little longer, or he will be driven to accept Russo-Cuban intervention to finish the war fast.

There is no doubt that he does not want the Cubans in force, or an increasing Russian leverage in Zambian affairs. In effect, he is giving the West a prior chance to tide Zambia over. But he will certainly want more than temporary accommodation; he will again ask for some period to the ordeal--some Western pressure to convert the internal settlement into something he and the Patriotic Front can accept as a genuine transfer of power.

That settlement has been on the brink of collapse. Fortunately Bishop Muzorewa and his colleagues have decided not to withdraw from the interim government, though clearly the strains placed on it by European attitudes have been demonstrated, not ended. It is, however, possible to hope that the crisis has taught everyone something, and that in future greater efforts will be made to accommodate black demands that the spirit as well as the letter of the agreement be followed. For the risk is that in swallowing some of their words the UANC leadership will forfeit more grassroots support to the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, the interim government must be given another chance to succeed, and this inevitably means that Zambia must be supported and not driven to desperate measures. Dr Kaunda has warned the West for ten years that its policy risked driving Africans to the communists. Events have borne him out, and now threaten his own moderate position. The West cannot be indifferent to the risk of Zambia falling under Russian control, and if it has to buy time for President Kaunda it can only pay up in the hope that, against the odds, the transition will be peacefully made.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WHEAT FARM FOR ANGOLA--The Soviet Union is to set up a 400-hectare wheat farm in Huila Province as a gift to Angola. A document confirming this was signed at a meeting of the joint Angolan-Soviet intergovernmental commission in Luanda this morning. The document says that the USSR will send wheat and experts in agricultural machinery to Angola 3 months from today. At the signing ceremony, Angolan Agriculture Minister Manuel Pedro Pacavira noted the value of Soviet agricultural cooperation, especially in the development of cotton growing. [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 May 78 LD/EA]

CUBAN FISHERIES MINISTER IN ANGOLA--A Cuban delegation led by Comrade Anibal Velaz, minister of the fishing industry, and including the vice minister of the same portfolio, Comrade Also Margollez, arrived in Luanda this morning on a working visit. The Cuban ministerial delegation was welcomed at Belas international airport by Comrade Lopes da Camara, Angolan fisheries minister, and by Manuel Agramonte, Cuba's ambassador to our country. [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 May 78 LD/EA]

MOZAMBIQUE-GDR FISHERIES AGREEMENT--Two protocols were signed in Maputo yesterday formally establishing the fisheries cooperation agreement between Mozambique and the GDR. Discussions preceding the signing of these protocols began in the Mozambique capital on 28 April and were led by a joint commission comprising delegations from the two countries. The protocols were signed at the Ministry of Industry and Power by the state secretary for fishing, Smart Katawala, and by the assistant director general of the GDR union of high sea fisheries firms, (Guenther Kroger). After signing the two documents the two officials were unanimous in stating that the agreements would contribute greatly to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 May 78 LD/EA]

SOMALI-ITALIAN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT--The Somali and Italian governments today signed a bilateral economic agreement in Mogadiscio for cooperation between the two countries on technology, fishing, mechanization of agriculture and industry. Challe Ahmad Habib Ahmad, director general of national planning and coordination, signed on behalf of the Somali government while the under secretary for foreign affairs, Franco Foschi, who is in Somalia for an official visit, signed on behalf of Italy. [Text] [Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 14 May 78 LD]

SOUTH AFRICA MINERAL SALES--South African mineral sales increased by more than 23 percent last year compared with 1976. The export figure for last year was more than 5 billion rand. This has emerged from a report by the South African secretary for mines, Mr Viljoen, which has been tabled in parliament. [Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 11 May 78 LD]

UGANDA-USSR COOPERATION--Uganda and the Soviet Union have signed a new plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for the year 1978-1979. According to the agreement, Uganda will send students to the USSR to study at universities and higher institutions. The USSR will in turn send up to 25 doctors and consultants each year to work in Uganda medical institutions. Soviet professors and lecturers will also teach at the Makerere University. The two countries will also exchange and cooperate in the field of geological prospecting in Uganda. The agreement on behalf of Uganda was signed by Mr Matia Lubega, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on behalf of the Soviet Union by Mr Musiyko, Soviet ambassador to Uganda. [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 78 LD]

LOANS TO ZAMBIA--Zambia is to receive nearly 20 million kwacha following two separate loan agreements signed between the Zambian Government and the British and Federal Republic of Germany governments in Lusaka today. Under one agreement the British Government has agreed to give Zambia a total of 14,353 kwacha to finance essential imports for the agricultural and transport sectors with particular emphasis on the economic diversification program. The loan which has been given at a 2 percent interest will be paid back in 25 years after a 7 year period of grace. The 6.24 kwacha protocol signed between Zambia and the Federal Republic of Germany formalizes an agreement in principle, under which the Germans will undertake to finance the construction of a maize mill in Kitwe. [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 May 78 LD/CA]

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